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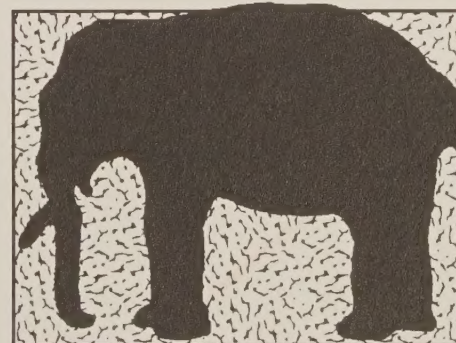
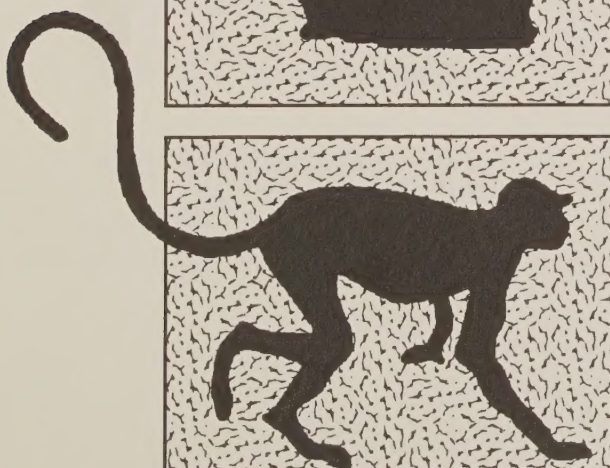
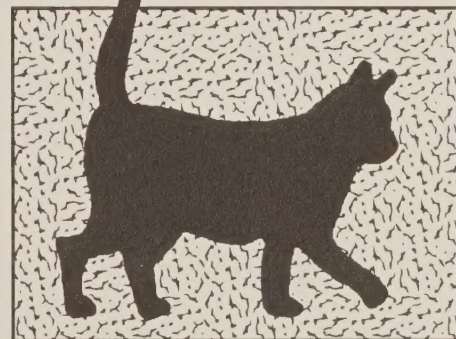
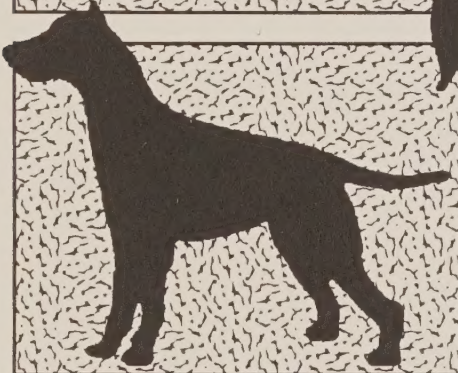
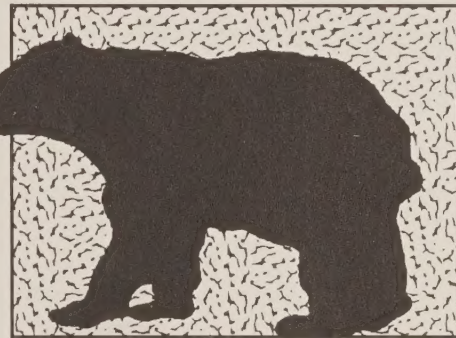
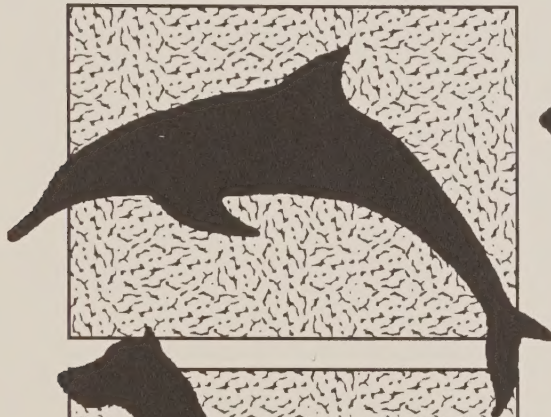
Animal Welfare Enforcement

Fiscal Year 1995

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture
to the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives

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Attachments

Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Dealers
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Research Facilities
Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Exhibitors
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Exhibitors
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Carriers and
Intermediate Handlers*

Report of 1995 Activities

Summary

Each year, the Secretary of Agriculture reports on administration and enforcement activities under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) as required by Section 25 of the AWA. Section 25 states that: "[t]his report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

The present report covers fiscal year (FY) 1995, from October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995.

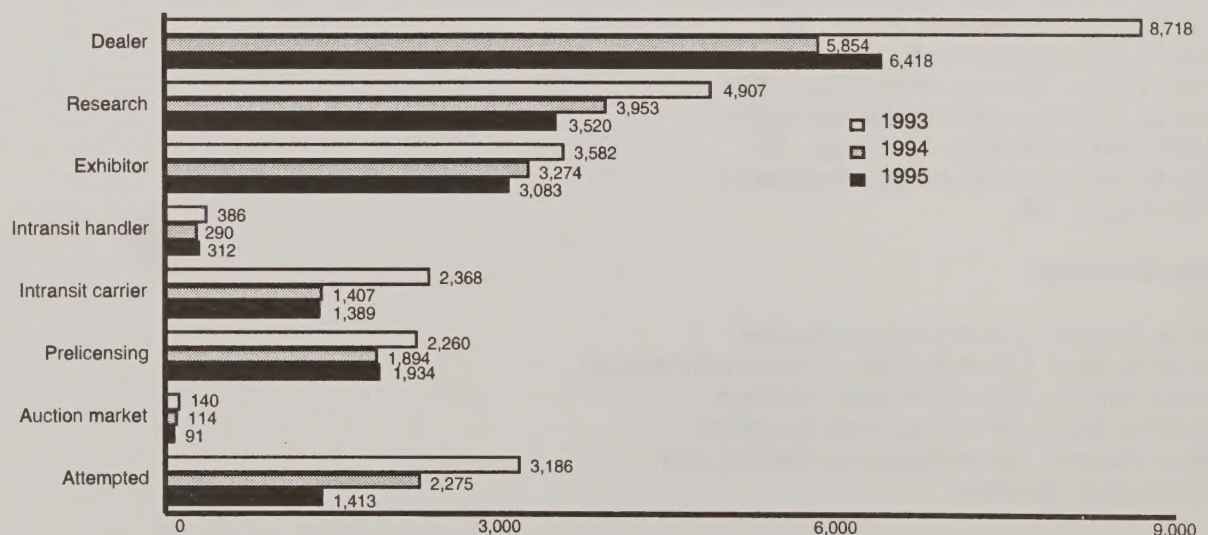
In FY 1995, 14,722 unannounced compliance inspections and reinspections were completed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) field personnel at 10,108 regulated sites. There were 1,934 prelicensing and preregistration audits, 91 auction market observations, and 1,413 attempted compliance inspections. The total of all categories of inspections for FY 1995 was 18,160.

The AWA requires that APHIS perform at least one compliance inspection per year at each research facility that uses animals in experimentation. Agency policy sets the same minimum for all other regulated entities using animals. The average number of compliance inspections for FY 1995 was 1.46 per facility (obtained by dividing the total number of unannounced compliance inspections by the total number of regulated sites). The number of field inspectors (veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors) at the end of FY 1995 was 69. This is 10 fewer inspectors than in FY 1994 and 19 fewer than FY 1993.

Chart 1 shows inspections completed for all facility categories from FY 1993 through 1995.

Chart 1

Animal Welfare Program Inspections FY 1993-95



Numbers from Work-Based Budget System (WBBS) reports

Animal Welfare Accomplishments for FY 1995

	Total number of sites ¹	Average number of inspections per site	Number of inspections by category
Inspections for Compliance²			
Dealers	4,325	1.48	6,418
Research facilities	2,688	1.31	3,520
Exhibitors	2,339	1.32	3,083
Intransit handlers	303	1.03	312
Intransit carriers ³	453	3.07	1,389
Total	10,108	1.46	14,722

Other Types of Inspections

Prelicensing and preregistration inspections ⁵	NA	NA	1,934
Auction market inspections	NA	NA	91
Attempted inspec- tions of dealers and exhibitors	NA	NA	1,413
Total			3,438

Total of Inspections for Compliance and Other Inspections

18,160

Inspections for Compliance Made During FY 1993-95

FY	Total facilities (sites)	Total compliance inspections
1995	7,721 (10,108)	14,722
1994	7,869 (10,705)	14,778
1993	7,695 (9,411)	17,593

¹See the glossary of terms for the definition of "site."

²Inspections for compliance are "unannounced" inspections and reinspections. These do not include prelicensing or preregistration inspections, auction market inspections, or attempted inspections. (Prelicensing/preregistration inspections are "announced." Inspections of licensed and unlicensed auction markets are made to locate unlicensed dealers. Attempted inspections could not be performed for certain reasons—usually because there was no one available at the facility when the inspector arrived unannounced.)

³Intransit Carriers is a category representing commercial airlines. Each airline may have two or more animal transportation "sites" at each airport it serves. Due to frequent changes in airline activities and other factors, the number of sites may vary.

⁴The average inspection rate is obtained by dividing the total number of unannounced compliance inspections by the total number of regulated sites.

⁵Prelicensing/preregistration audits include 36 preregistration inspections, which are not required. Many facilities request that REAC inspect their facility for compliance before they begin to use animals. To ensure the highest level of compliance, Animal Care personnel perform these requested inspections whenever possible.

Legislative History

In 1966, Congress enacted Public Law (P.L.) 89-544, known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. This law regulated dealers who handle dogs and cats as well as laboratories that use dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates in research.

The first amendment to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was passed in 1970 (P.L. 91-579) and changed the name of the law to the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). This amendment authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate other warmblooded animals when used in research, exhibition, or the wholesale pet trade.

An amendment in 1976 (P.L. 94-279) prohibited most animal fighting ventures and regulated the commercial transportation of animals. Another amendment was added to the AWA in 1985 as the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, which was part of the Food Security Act. These amendments required the Secretary to issue additional standards for the use of animals in research.

In 1990, provisions concerning injunctive relief and pet protection were added to the AWA. These two provisions were included in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. The injunctive relief provision authorizes the Secretary to seek an injunction to stop certain licensed entities from continuing to violate the AWA while charges are pending. (Injunctions are used in cases of stolen animals and where an animal's health is in serious danger or may become endangered.) The pet protection provision mandated that the Secretary issue additional regulations pertaining to random-source dogs and cats. (Random source means "dogs and cats obtained from animal pounds or shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise them on his or her premises.")

Regulations

With regard to animals used in research, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act required the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate standards for the exercise of dogs and for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Additional requirements of the 1985 amendments included the establishment of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at research facilities; standards to ensure that pain and distress are minimized, and that anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizers are used appropriately; and standards that require a researcher to consider alternatives to painful procedures. In order to implement the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, the final regulations for parts 1 and 2 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Subchapter A, were published on August 31, 1989; those for Part 3 were published on February 15, 1991.

Revised standards for guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits were published in final form in the *Federal Register* on July 15, 1990, and became effective on August 15, 1990. These standards increased the minimum space requirements and provided additional requirements to protect animals being transported via common carrier.

On April 5, 1990, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) APHIS published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its intent to regulate horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition. The final rule became effective on June 4, 1990. Until specific regulations can be promulgated, the standards in Title 9, CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 3, Subpart F, for "other warmblooded animals" will be applied.

The Pet Protection Act, which was passed in November 1990 by Congress as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, sets specific holding periods for animals in public or private pounds or shelters and requires certification that the holding period has been met. The regulations for this Act, proposed on November 15, 1991, were published as a final rule on July 22, 1993, and became effective August 23, 1993.

Appropriations for FY 1995

In FY 1994, two important legal decisions affected USDA's regulations. On May 20, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed an earlier order by the U.S. District Court (January 8, 1992) that ordered USDA to cover rats, mice, and birds under the AWA regulations. Under the Secretary of Agriculture's discretionary authority, common rats and mice bred for laboratory use and birds are not currently regulated. The Appeals Court opinion said that the plaintiffs lacked the legal standing to sue and the statutory right to judicial review under the Administrative Procedures Act.

In another ruling, on July 22, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed an earlier order by the U.S. District Court, dated February 25, 1993, that would have invalidated USDA's performance-based regulations concerning exercise for dogs and psychological well-being of primates. The Appeals Court opinion said that the plaintiffs lacked the legal standing to bring suit against the Government; therefore, the Court did not have jurisdiction to rule.

A revision of portions of Title 9, CFR, Subchapter A, Part 2 pertaining to licensing and renewal was published as a final rule in FY 1995.

The FY 1995 Animal Welfare program was appropriated \$9,262,000 for activities related to animal welfare (exactly the same appropriation as in FY 1994). The tabulation below indicates APHIS' animal-welfare-related appropriations for FY 1995 and the preceding 2 fiscal years.

Appropriations for Animal Welfare, FY 1993-95

FY	Annual appropriation for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act
1995	\$9,262,000
1994	\$9,262,000
1993	\$9,188,000

Organization and Administration of the AWA

USDA is charged with developing and implementing regulations to support the AWA. These regulations, which appear in Title 9, CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Parts 1–3, provide minimum standards for the care and handling of covered animals. Included are requirements for handling, housing, feeding, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extreme weather, veterinary care, and separation of species when necessary. Birds and laboratory rats and mice are not currently included in the regulations.

Within USDA, APHIS is responsible for administering the AWA. The REAC unit of APHIS, created in 1988, has direct responsibility to administer and enforce the AWA and the Horse Protection Act.

By maintaining a separate component for animal care under REAC, APHIS has provided a means for the Animal Care (AC) program to benefit from its visibility and unique position. AC employees are highly qualified and have an excellent professional support system and communication network. All of these individuals are well trained, and many have specialized interest and expertise in such areas as the care of laboratory animals, zoo animals, and marine mammals.

The Regulatory Enforcement (RE) component of APHIS/REAC brings together the professional investigators of the Agency into a single unit. RE is an integral part of an overall approach to achieving compliance with APHIS regulations.

APHIS/REAC Headquarters Activities

The Assistant Deputy Administrator for AC supervises the field inspection force. The AC staff provides technical support and assists in developing program direction, goals, priorities, policies, procedures, and regulations to carry out the AC program effectively and efficiently. The AC staff serves as the source of the Agency's expertise in the areas of laboratory animals and research facilities, horse protection, exhibition animals, transportation of regulated animals, and animal dealers.

In cooperation with APHIS' Organizational and Professional Development group, the AC staff provides program training for AC personnel. The staff also cooperates with other Federal agencies in enforcing the AWA and in maintaining liaison and working relations with regulated professional groups, industry organizations, humane groups, and other concerned groups or individuals.

The RE staff is the investigative arm of APHIS that ensures compliance with APHIS regulations concerning plants and animals. Compliance with APHIS' regulations is accomplished through strong educational efforts, sound enforcement, and comprehensive investigations.

RE works closely with USDA's Office of the General Counsel and other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and industry groups. RE's primary clients within APHIS are AC; Biotechnology, Biologics and Environmental Protection; Plant Protection and Quarantine; and Veterinary Services. Each year, RE handles approximately 850 violations of APHIS' regulations.

APHIS/REAC Field Activities

The AC program is administered through regional offices in Annapolis, MD, Tampa, FL, Sacramento, CA, and Fort Worth, TX. Each regional office is responsible for administering the AWA in the specific States within its jurisdiction. Based in each office is a regional director who manages the AC program. Licensing, registration, and investigation of complaints and alleged violations are accomplished by administrative, technical, and clerical employees also based at the regional offices. The AC field force consists of veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors. It should be noted that due to the Federal Government's reorganization initiative, AC plans to merge the current four regional offices into two. As an interim measure, AC will reduce the present regional offices to three.

At the beginning of FY 1995, RE reduced their four sector offices to two regional offices based out of Annapolis and Fort Worth. Based in each regional office is a regional director who manages the RE program. RE field personnel investigate alleged compliance violations across all APHIS' line program areas.

Animal Welfare Information Center

The Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) is part of the National Agricultural Library (NAL) at Beltsville, MD. The Center was established in December 1986, as mandated by the 1985 Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act. AWIC is specifically directed to provide information concerning (1) methods of humane animal care and use, (2) alternatives to the use of live animals in research, (3) methods to minimize pain and distress to animals, (4) possible duplication of research involving animals, (5) materials for the training of personnel, and (6) other topics that support the administration and regulatory requirements of the AWA.

Licensing and Registration

In FY 1995, the AWIC staff responded to approximately 6,685 requests for reference services and specific publications. About 12,000 Internet users accessed AWIC materials on the NETVET system (located at Washington University in St. Louis). More than 40,000 publications, including a 4-volume set of electronic documents, were distributed. The quarterly "AWIC Newsletter" continues to be sent to approximately 6,000 requestors in the United States and 38 foreign countries.

In FY 1995, 462 individuals attended an AWIC workshop entitled "Meeting the Information Requirements of the Animal Welfare Act" that was held at the NAL and at other locations throughout the country. Presentations about AWIC and the Animal Welfare program were given to about 600 persons at various universities, conferences, and professional meetings.

Training

In FY 1995, each of the four AC regional offices participated in regulatory training functions. They all held a 1-week, in-office workshop session for their AC field inspectors; conducted several 2- to 3-day onsite sessions with groups of field personnel participating throughout the year until the entire field force was reached; and conducted informational teleconferences on a regular basis. Headquarters staff participated in many of these regulatory training functions.

Also in FY 1995, there were two separate weeks of specialized regulatory training and planning sessions for all regional supervisory animal care specialists and the headquarters AC staff. An offshoot of these two meetings was the formation of a training committee comprised of AC regional and headquarters personnel. From this start, AC has begun to create a complete and comprehensive training manual as a resource for all personnel.

Planning for the annual Research Preceptor Program was completed during FY 1995, although the program had to be delayed due to scheduling conflicts. The number of AC personnel involved in this training program will increase from two trained in FY 1994 to three in FY 1996. This important program gives REAC a better knowledge of the research industry, which enables our veterinary medical officers to perform inspections with greater insight and to better communicate with the research industry in the overall goal of gaining maximum compliance with the AWA.

The AWA regulations require the licensing of animal dealers, exhibitors, and operators of animal auction sales where animals regulated under the AWA are sold. Licenses are valid unless the licensee terminates the license voluntarily or fails to renew it, or an administrative law judge suspends or revokes the license in an enforcement proceeding. The Department terminates licenses that are not renewed within the time requirements set forth in the regulations. Following the investigation of an alleged violation, a license may be revoked or suspended by an administrative law judge after notice and opportunity for a hearing. Licensing fees for dealers and exhibitors are determined by a graduated schedule listed in the regulations [9 CFR 2.6(5)(c)]. Dealers pay between \$30 and \$750 and exhibitors pay between \$30 and \$300 per year. These fees are deposited as "miscellaneous receipts" in the U.S. Treasury.

The AWA also requires all carriers, intermediate handlers, exhibitors not subject to licensing, and non-Federal research facilities to register with the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no charge to register.

Research Facilities

Research facilities that use animals include hospitals, colleges and universities, diagnostic laboratories, and many private firms in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

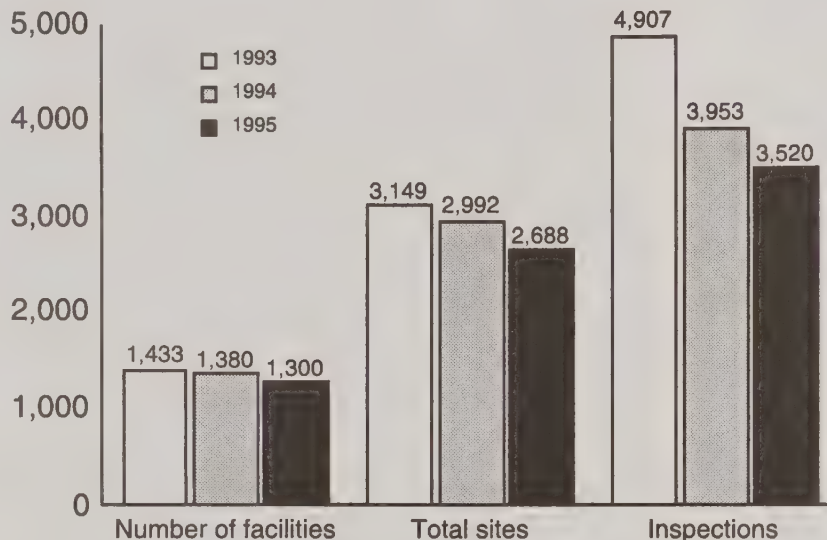
All such research facilities are required to comply with the AWA's regulations. Even though Federal facilities are not registered or inspected under the AWA, they are responsible for maintaining compliance with the AWA's regulations and standards. The AWA requires that non-Federal research facilities receive at least one unannounced inspection per year to determine compliance. Listed below are the number of research facility sites for FY 1993 through 1995. In FY 1995, there were 1,300 research facilities with a total of 2,688 sites. Chart 2 shows the number of inspections of research facilities for FY 1993 through 1995.

Registered Research Facility Sites, FY 1993-95

FY	Total sites
1995	2,688
1994	2,992
1993	3,149

Registered Research Facilities, Total Sites, and Inspections

FY 1993–95



Numbers from Work-Based Budget System (WBBS) reports

Chart 2

Reports From Research Facilities

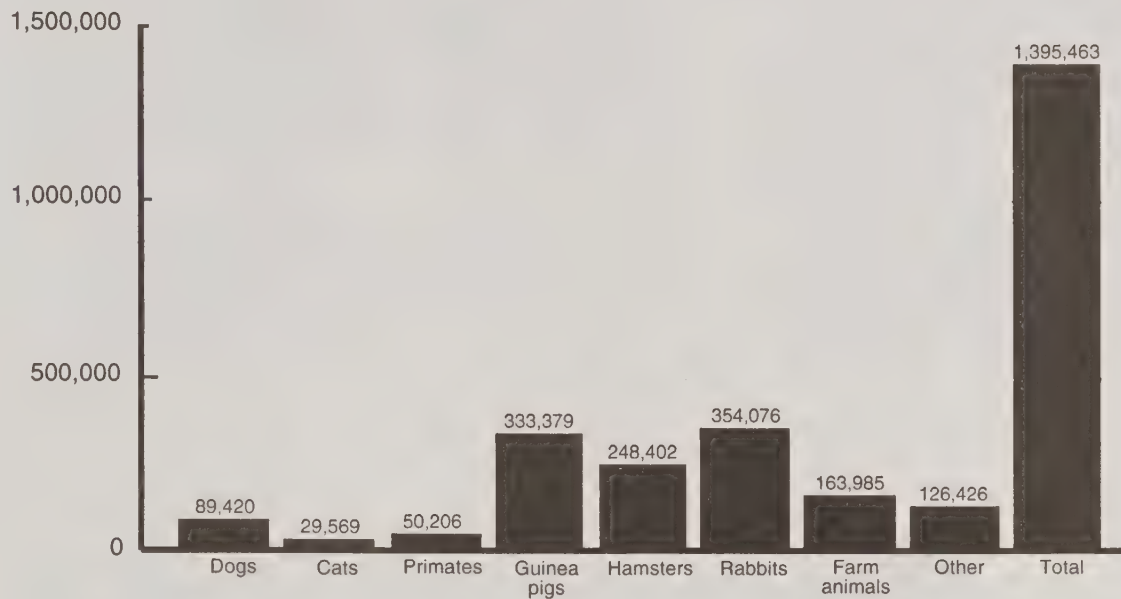
Each research facility registered under the AWA and each Federal research facility is required to submit an annual report, signed and certified by the Institutional Official, covering the previous fiscal year. The report lists the number and species of animals used in research, testing, and experimentation, and indicates whether pain/distress-relieving drugs were administered. If such drugs were not administered, the report must explain why their use would have interfered with the research or experiment. The report must also assure that professionally acceptable standards, including the appropriate use of pain/distress-relieving drugs, were followed; that each principal investigator considered alternatives to painful/distress-causing procedures; and that the facility adhered to the regulations under the AWA and that any exception to such adherence was justified by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

In FY 1995, 1,395,463 warmblooded animals were used in research, testing, or experimentation by USDA-registered and Federal research facilities. This number excludes birds, laboratory rats and mice, and farm animals used exclusively in agricultural research. Chart 3 shows the number and species of animals used in research for FY 1995. Chart 4 shows the number of animals used in research that involved no pain/distress, or that involved pain/distress alleviated with drugs, or that involved pain/distress without relief because use of pain/distress-relieving drugs would interfere with the results of the research or testing. Tables 1 through 5 of the appendix contain further details. Table 6 reports the total of animals used by research since the first published report in 1973.

In FY 1995, there were 31 research facilities (26 non-Federal and 5 Federal) whose data are not included in this report because they either did not submit a report or submitted it too late for tabulation. It is a violation of the AWA for a facility, whether active or inactive, not to submit a timely report. REAC initiated the appropriate corrective actions.

Animals Used in Research, Experiments, Testing, and Teaching

FY 1995

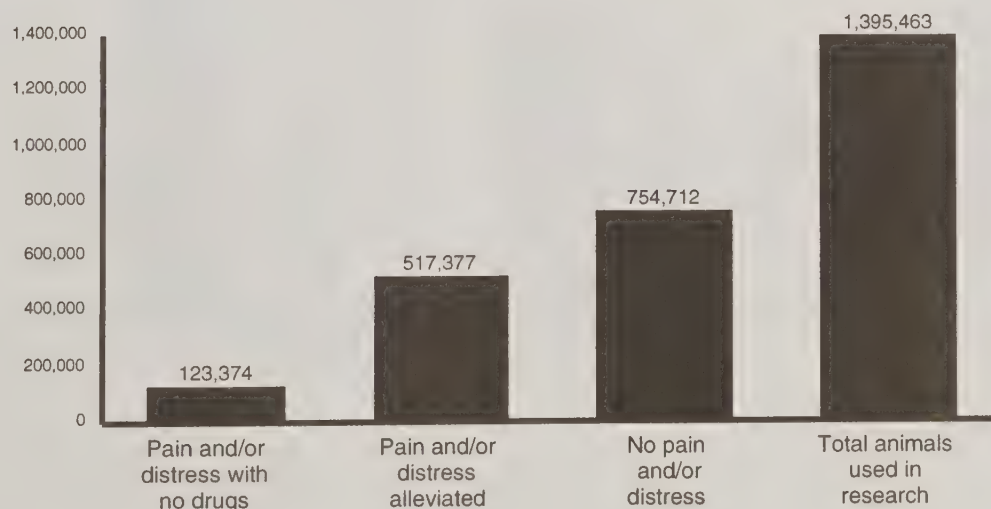


LARIS recorded numbers from APHIS form 7023

Chart 3

Animals Experiencing Pain and/or Distress, Pain/Distress Relief, or No Pain/Distress During Experiments

FY 1995



LARIS recorded numbers from APHIS form 7023

Chart 4

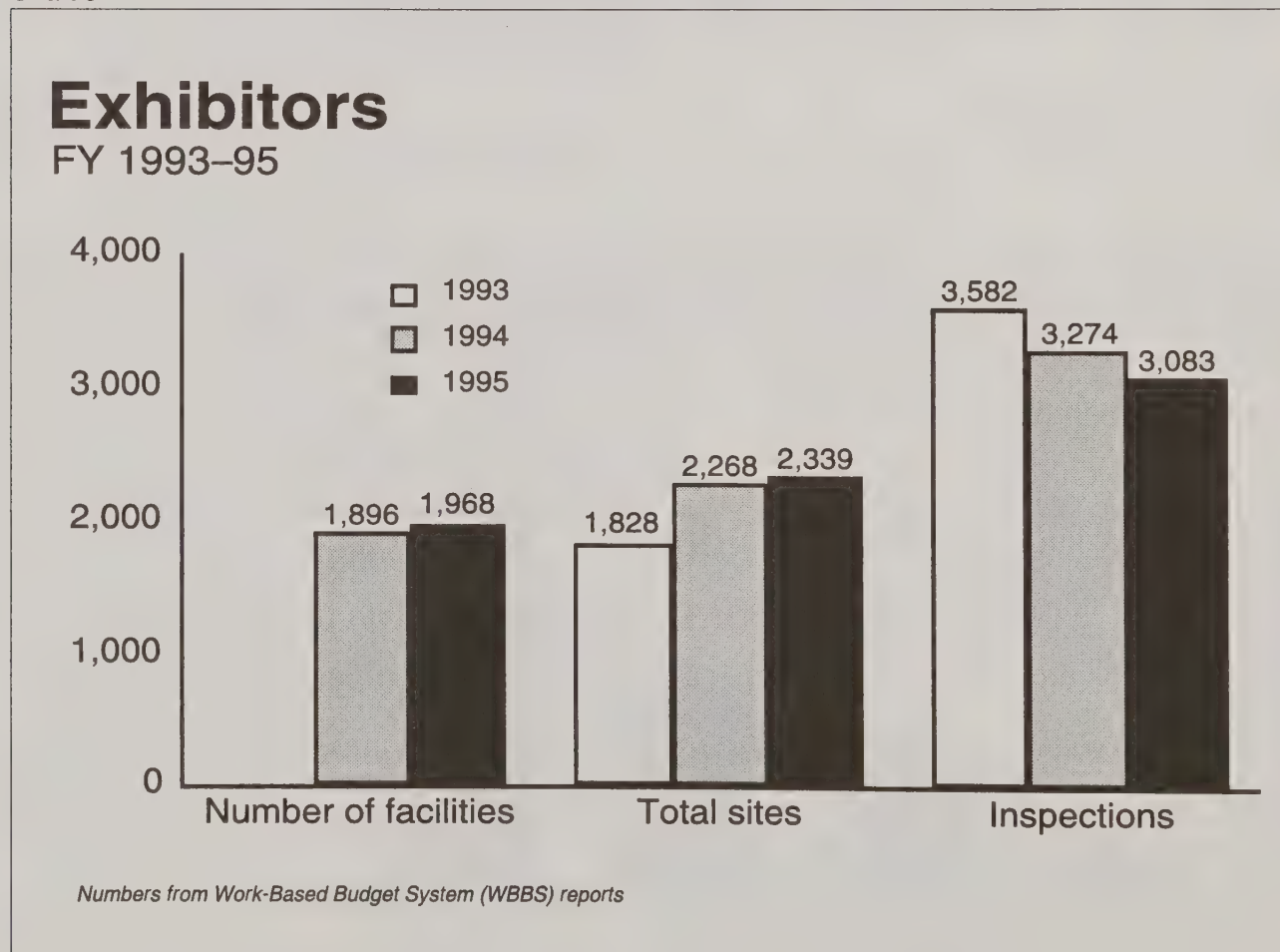
Animal Exhibitors

Licensed exhibitors operate animal acts, carnivals, circuses, public zoos, roadside zoos, and marine mammal displays. Most of the animals exhibited are species not native to the United States (e.g., nonhuman primates, hoof stock, carnivores, and wild rodents), but exhibited species may also include domestic farm animals and wild animals native to this country. During FY 1995, there were 1,937 licensed exhibitors (with a total of 2,304 sites) and 31 registered exhibitors (with a total of 35 sites). Licensed exhibitors are those entities that either obtain or dispose of animals in commerce or exhibit them for compensation. Registered exhibitors do not buy, sell, or transport animals and do not accept compensation. Listed below are the number of exhibitor sites regulated during FY 1993 through 1995. Chart 5 shows the number of inspections for that same period.

Regulated Exhibitors, FY 1993–95

FY	Total sites	Exhibitors	
		Licensed	Registered
1995	2,339	2,304	35
1994	2,268	1,861	35
1993	1,828	1,773	55

Chart 5



Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

Carriers registered with USDA include airlines, motor freight lines, railroads, and other shipping lines. Registered intermediate handlers include ground freight handlers. Intermediate handlers usually provide services for animals between consignor and carrier and from carrier to consignee. They also care for animals delayed in transit. In FY 1995, there were 98 carriers (with a total of 453 sites) and 275 intermediate handlers (with a total of 303 sites).

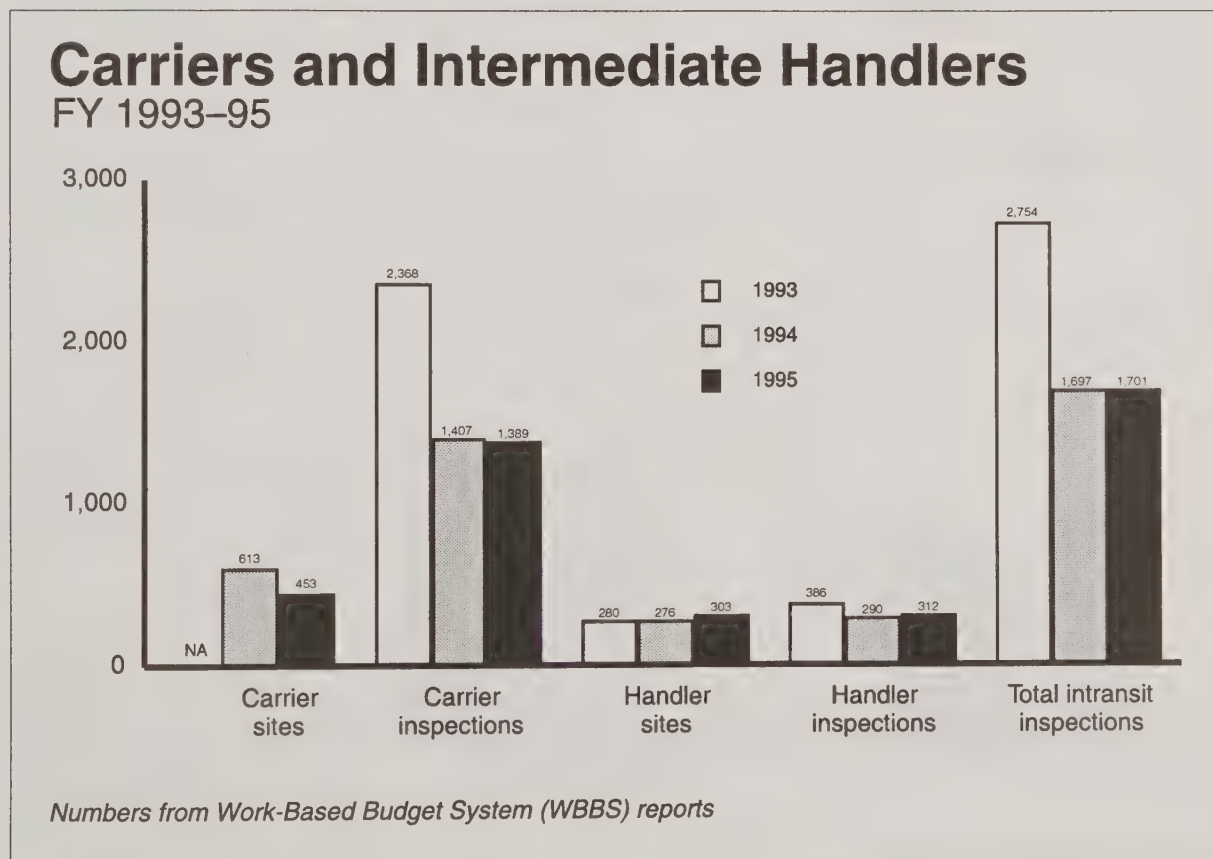
The number of sites for registered carriers and intermediate handlers for FY 1993 through 1995 is listed in the next tabulation. The number of carrier and intermediate handler inspections for FY 1993 through 1995 is shown on chart 6.

Sites for Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers, FY 1993–95

FY	Registered carrier sites	Intermediate handler sites
1995	453	303
1994	613	276
1993	¹ 129	280

¹ This number represents the registered carriers and does not include the various sites; both are included in data for the following years.

Chart 6



Licensed Dealers

Dealers—defined as persons selling regulated animals for research or teaching; wild or exotic animals in retail channels for exhibition, or for pets; or domestic pet animals at the *wholesale level*—must be licensed by APHIS/REAC. There are two classes of dealer licensees. The Class A licensees are breeders dealing only in animals that they breed and raise. The Class B licensees include brokers, “bunchers,” and operators of auction sales. In FY 1995, there were 2,967 licensed A dealers (with a total of 3,056 sites) and 1,113 licensed B dealers (with a total of 1,269 sites). Of this number, APHIS estimates that there are fewer than 50 Class B dealers supplying animals to research. This is down from about 75 in FY 1994.

The number of Class A and B licensed dealer sites for FY 1993 through 1995 is listed in the next tabulation. The number of compliance inspections for dealers during the same period is shown on chart 7.

Licensed Dealers, FY 1993–95

FY	Total sites	Class A sites	Class B sites
1995	4,325	3,056	1,269
1994	4,556	3,230	1,326
1993	4,154	3,042	1,112

A and B Dealers

FY 1993–95



Numbers from Work-Based Budget System (WBBS) reports

Chart 7

Summary of Inspections

APHIS/REAC performs preclicensing inspections because license applicants are required by law to be in full compliance with regulations and standards before a license is issued. After a license has been issued, APHIS performs unannounced inspections and reinspections to ensure continued compliance with the AWA. Reinspections are followup inspections conducted on those facilities that were found to have one or more violations.

In FY 1995, APHIS' AC personnel conducted 14,722 unannounced inspections for compliance, 1,934 preclicensing/preregistration audits, 91 auction market observations, and 1,413 attempted inspections. There were also 1,728 searches for unlicensed or unregistered sites, 31 holding facility inspections, 63 handler or carrier registrations, and 566 inspections due to public complaints. Furthermore, AC personnel handled various legal matters including 240 alleged violator investigations, 570 case submissions, 85 prosecution-related support activities, and 354 requests acted on to supply legal documentation such as photos and affidavits.

Prelicensing/Preregistration Inspections

Before a license is granted to dealer or exhibitor applicants, a preclicensing inspection must be performed to determine that a facility is in compliance with the AWA.

For registration purposes, a preregistration inspection is not required, but many facilities request REAC consultation. Whenever possible, REAC honors these requests in order to ensure the highest level of compliance.

Prelicensing/Preregistration Inspections, FY 1993–95

FY	Total	Prelicensing inspections of		Preregistration inspections of research facilities
		Dealers	Exhibitors	
1995	1,934	1,369	529	36
1994	1,894	1,361	491	42
1993	2,260	1,568	645	47

Inspections for Compliance

APHIS/REAC routinely makes unannounced inspections of all licensees and registrants to ascertain compliance with the regulations. If conditions are discovered that are not in compliance with the regulations, REAC establishes a deadline for correction of these items. Inspectors are required to make a reinspection following the deadline date for correction. If the conditions remain uncorrected, REAC documents them for possible legal action. Listed in the next tabulation are the total number of unannounced compliance inspections (including reinspections) for dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, carriers, and intermediate handlers for FY 1993 through 1995.

Inspections for Compliance, FY 1993–95

FY	Unannounced inspections for compliance
1995	14,722
1994	14,778
1993	17,593

Complaints and Searches

AC personnel routinely conduct searches for unlicensed or unregistered persons and also investigate public complaints to determine (1) that regulated animals are receiving proper care and/or (2) if the animal owner(s) fall under the jurisdiction of the AWA and should be licensed or registered. The number of complaints investigated and searches for unlicensed or unregistered facilities during FY 1993 through 1995 are tabulated next.

Complaints Investigated and Searches Made, FY 1993–95

FY	Complaints	Searches
1995	566	1,728
1994	642	2,354
1993	689	2,984

Violations and Investigations

APHIS' RE personnel investigate alleged violations when corrective measures have not been taken by licensees or registrants as required.

Investigations disclosing violations are acted on in a variety of ways depending on their severity. Less serious infractions may be settled with an official notice of warning. More serious cases may be settled with a stipulation offer. Stipulations allow alleged violators to pay a fine, have their licenses suspended, or both, in lieu of formal administrative proceedings.

Cases appearing to warrant formal prosecution undergo Departmental review for legal sufficiency prior to issuance of a formal administrative complaint. Formal cases may be resolved by license suspensions, revocations, cease-and-desist orders, civil penalties, or combinations of these penalties through administrative procedures.

Numbers of Investigations Conducted and Disposition, FY 1993–95

Cases Investigated and Reviewed

FY	Cases	Submitted to Regulatory Enforcement staff	Submitted for formal prosecution
1995	425	150	79
1994	719	147	91
1993	921	92	69

Cases Resolved

FY	Official warnings	Stipulations offered/settled	Administrative law judges' decisions
1995	263	131/85	35
1994	389	108/78	44
1993	597	181/141	29

Sanctions Imposed

FY	Fines imposed by administrative law judges	Fines imposed by stipulation	Revocations, suspensions, and disqualifications
1995	\$401,750	\$49,975	19
1994	\$296,000	\$49,900	23
1993	\$97,750	\$67,500	13

¹Ten stipulations were settled with penalties other than monetary. These penalties required the alleged violator to conduct training sessions for employees handling animals.

Liaison With Other Federal Agencies

APHIS/REAC has a representative on the Interagency Research Animal Committee, whose members come from Federal agencies involved in the care and use of animals in biomedical research. This committee is responsible for interagency coordination of animal care-and-use concerns, for making contributions to policy development, and as a forum for information exchange and regulation development.

REAC works closely with the Animal Welfare Information Center, a part of the National Agricultural Library. In FY 1995, REAC staff personnel presented four training sessions on alternative methods of research at the Center.

APHIS/REAC also maintains close working relationships with the following Federal agencies regarding regulation and enforcement of the AWA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health and Food and Drug Administration; Department of Defense; Department of Veterans Affairs; Marine Mammal Commission; U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service; U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Environmental Protection Agency; and USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Other Activities

APHIS published a proposed rule for Swim-With-the-Dolphin programs on January 23, 1995. Public comments were solicited and collected. A final rule governing these programs under the AWA will be published in FY 1996.

In June 1995, APHIS chartered a Marine Mammal Negotiated Rulemaking Committee that consists of 16 members and includes representatives of various interests with a stake in the rulemaking, including animal welfare groups, industry groups, and other Federal agencies. The first negotiating session was held September 25–26, 1995. Revision of the animal welfare regulations governing captive marine mammals (Part 3, Subpart E) is expected to be completed in FY 1996 or 1997.

A marine mammal liaison committee, consisting of representatives of REAC, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Marine Mammal Commission, continued to meet throughout FY 1995. The purpose of this committee is to monitor the marine mammal rulemaking process and address other common marine mammal issues.

APHIS' AC personnel actively participate in organizations concerned with the humane care of animals. REAC maintains an active role in the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA), the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science, the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians, Alliance for Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, the Air Transport Association, and the Society of Marine Mammalogy. REAC is also represented in the United States Animal Health Association and has members on both its animal welfare and zoological committees. AC personnel from headquarters and the field are often invited by Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to give presentations concerning animal welfare.

During FY 1995, APHIS and the AZA began laying the groundwork for the second Exhibition Animal Internship Program. Due to funding considerations, the internship program was not held in FY 1995. Two field inspectors will be selected to participate in FY 1996.

Public Information

A joint project between USDA, the Federal Aviation Administration, and carrier industry—began in 1992—continued to measure and evaluate physical conditions within the cargo holds of commercial aircraft transporting regulated animals. When completed, this study will make available more information on monitoring ventilation, humidity, and temperature aboard aircraft to benefit the well-being of animals transported in cargo holds.

During the past year, AC personnel in the four regional offices attended and/or conducted at least 217 significant meetings with industry, animal welfare groups, and officials from other government agencies.

In FY 1995, AC regional personnel published three papers in the "Synapse," a newsletter of the American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners (ASLAP). The purpose of these publications is to better inform the research industry of AC's regulations, standards, policies, and program activities. The three papers were "The USDA/ASLAP Research Preceptorship Program," "Airline Animal Shipment," and "Enforcement Procedures Under the Animal Welfare Act."

In FY 1995, REAC personnel, working closely with representatives from several regulated entities, finalized the second research intern preceptor program. This program, to be held in FY 1996, will train three AC personnel in the technical and business aspects of medical research. We believe that a better knowledge of the research industry will enable our veterinary medical officers to perform inspections which reflect greater insight and better interface with the research industry in gaining compliance with the AWA.

APHIS issued 93 press releases (up from 33) concerning animal welfare during FY 1995. Subject matter in these releases included reports of animal welfare cases resolved, suspensions of licenses, and new regulations. REAC personnel also gave numerous local and national television, radio, and newspaper interviews on various issues relating to the AWA.

In FY 1995, APHIS expanded its presence on the Internet and posted a factsheet entitled Safeguarding Your Pet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/OA/pettheft.html>.

Public Correspondence

During FY 1995, APHIS received and responded to numerous inquiries about animal welfare from individual citizens, concerned groups, the Office of the President, and Members of Congress. Other Federal agencies also refer animal welfare concerns to APHIS for appropriate responses. Listed in the next tabulation are the numbers of animal welfare inquiries received by APHIS during FY 1993 through 1995.

Animal Welfare Correspondence Received by APHIS, FY 1993–95

FY	Correspondence received/dispatched by headquarters	Correspondence received/dispatched by sector offices
1995	5,853	28,162
1994	6,594	7,403
1993	6,359	12,221

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

In FY 1995, APHIS received 507 FOIA requests related to animal welfare. The following tabulation lists the numbers of such requests received for the past 3 fiscal years.

Animal-Welfare-Related FOIA Requests Received by APHIS, FY 1993–95

FY	FOIA requests
1995	507
1994	486
1993	482

Legislative and Regulatory Recommendations

USDA is proceeding with the negotiated rulemaking process to revise Title 9 CFR, chapter 1, subchapter A, part 3, subpart E (Marine Mammal Captive Care and Maintenance).

Also under Departmental review during FY 1995 is the proposed revision of Title 9, CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 3, Subpart F, for the humane care, treatment, and transportation of horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition.

As part of AC's longrange strategic planning that took place during FY 1995, several legislative and regulatory changes were targeted for consideration. These proposed changes include, but are not limited to, the subject areas of enforcement authority, transportation issues and concerns, facility requirements, random-source dogs, requirements for handlers of certain animals, and the publishing of the final rule for the "Swim-With-the-Dolphins" programs.

Glossary of Terms

Airport inspection—Individual airline inspections of cargo and baggage areas made at airports for compliance with the AWA regulations and standards.

Alleged violation—A violation of the Animal Welfare Act regulations or standards that has been documented as existing but has not been legally concluded.

Carrier—The operator of any airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise that is engaged in the business of transporting any animals for hire.

Commerce—Trade, traffic, or transportation that is between a place in a State and any place outside of such State (including foreign countries), or between points within the same State but through any place outside of the State.

Complaints—(1) A civil or administrative complaint informs the alleged violator of the AWA about allegations charged against him/her. (2) A public complaint is information received from citizens, humane groups, or others concerning possible violations of the AWA, regulations, or standards at animal facilities.

Compliance—Compliance indicates that a facility meets all of the regulatory requirements set forth in the AWA regulations and standards.

Dealer—Any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports (except as a carrier), buys, or sells, or negotiates the purchase or sale of (1) any dog or other animal whether alive or dead (including unborn animals, organs, limbs, blood, serum, or other parts) for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition, or for use as a pet; or (2) any dog for hunting, security, or breeding purposes. The term dealer does not include a retail pet store unless such store sells any animals to a research facility, an exhibitor, or to a dealer (wholesale); or any person who does not sell, or negotiate the purchase or sale, of any wild or exotic animal, dog, or cat and who derives no more than \$500 gross income from the sale of animals, dogs, or cats, during any calendar year.

Enforcement—The activities undertaken by USDA and APHIS/REAC personnel to ensure that the AWA's regulations and standards are met. Enforcement includes developing alleged violation cases and taking action in the form of Letters of Warning, warning tickets, stipulations, administrative complaints, hearings, trials, and other legal procedures and methods to obtain compliance.

Exhibitor—Any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals which were purchased in commerce or the

intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation. Exhibitors include carnivals, circuses, animal acts, zoos, and educational exhibits, whether exhibiting for profit or not. The term exhibitor excludes most retail pet stores, horse and dog races, organizations sponsoring, and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, field trials, coursing events, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences.

Inspections—

- *Attempted inspection*—An inspection that could not be completed, including those where representatives of the inspected entities were not onsite or transportation facilities were found to have no animals present.
- *Compliance inspection*—An unannounced inspection completed, after licensing or registration, to determine the facility's compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. Compliance inspections include reinspections.
- *Prelicensing or Preregistration inspection*—An announced inspection made, after application for licensure or registration has been submitted, to ascertain compliance with the AWA regulations and standards prior to licensing or registering the facility. Prelicensing inspections are required. Preregistration inspections, although not required, are often performed upon request of the facility.
- *Reinspection*—An inspection made following a compliance inspection in which one or more violations were documented.

Intermediate handler—Any person who is engaged in any business receiving custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce. This definition excludes dealers, research facilities, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and carriers.

Investigation—Inquiries and examination of allegation(s) that a person or facility is not complying with the AWA or its regulations or standards.

License classes—There are three categories of licensees, Class A, Class B, and Class C.

- A *Class A licensee* is anyone meeting the definition of "dealer" whose business consists only of animals that are bred and raised on the premises in a closed or stable colony and those animals acquired for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing the breeding colony.

- A *Class B licensee* is anyone meeting the definition of a “dealer” whose business includes the purchase and/or resale of any animal. Class B licensees include brokers and operators of auction sales, as such individuals negotiate or arrange for the purchase, sale, or transport of animals in commerce.

- A *Class C licensee* is anyone meeting the definition of an “exhibitor” whose business involves the showing or displaying of animals to the public.

Random source dogs and cats—Animals acquired from animal pounds and shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise the animals on his or her premises.

Registrant—Any research facility, carrier, intermediate handler, or any exhibitor whose primary business is not required to be licensed by the AWA. If a registered facility conducts an activity that requires a license, then they will also be licensed for that activity. For example, some research facilities have a dealer license in addition to their registration because they occasionally sell surplus animals to other research facilities.

Research facility—Any school (other than elementary or secondary), institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments, and that; (1) purchases or transports live animals in commerce or, (2) receives funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments.

- An *active registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently utilizes animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

- An *inactive registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that *currently* does not utilize animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

Retail pet store—Any outlet where only the following animals are sold or offered for sale, at retail, for use as pets: dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, gophers, chinchillas, domestic ferrets, domestic farm animals, birds, coldblooded species, and other common small pets. Retail pet stores do not include any establishment or persons who: (1) deal in dogs used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes; (2) exhibit, sell, or offer to exhibit or sell, any wild or exotic or other nonpet species of warmblooded animals (except birds) such as skunks, raccoons, nonhuman primates, squirrels, ocelots, foxes, coyotes, etc.; (3) sell warmblooded

animals (except birds and laboratory rats and mice) for research or exhibition purposes; (4) wholesale any animals (except birds and laboratory rats and mice); (5) exhibit pet animals in a room that is separate from or adjacent to the retail pet store, or in an outside area, or anywhere off the retail pet store premises.

Search—Activity associated with finding unlicensed or unregistered entities.

Site—The physical location where animals are used, housed, or maintained by a licensed or registered facility. A licensed or registered facility may have one or more animal sites. A site may be a room, building, outdoor run area, or similar type of facility used to hold or work on animals.

Stipulation—An agreement by a violator to accept assessment of a civil penalty, license suspension, or combination of both. The stipulation procedure is used instead of formal administrative hearings. Alleged violators are offered the opportunity to waive a hearing by agreeing to enter into a stipulation, in which case they will pay a specified civil penalty and/or have their license suspended for a specified period.

Violation—An area or item, at a registered or licensed facility, found to be out of compliance with the regulations or standards of the AWA.

Appendix

Table 1. Number of Licensees and Registrants (FY 1995)

	Registered intermediate handlers	Registered carriers	Licensed dealers	Licensed exhibitors	Registered exhibitors	Registered research facilities
Total United States	275	98	4,080	1,937	31	1,300
Alabama	2	0	17	24	0	13
Alaska	1	4	0	11	0	3
Arizona	13	1	11	32	0	9
Arkansas	1	0	143	21	0	10
California	23	8	40	209	2	167
Colorado	7	2	22	23	0	24
Connecticut	6	2	7	39	0	19
Delaware	0	0	1	2	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	6
Florida	20	7	104	230	1	25
Georgia	19	2	37	35	2	20
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	26	4	3	15	0	2
Idaho	0	0	7	10	0	3
Illinois	7	2	92	112	3	44
Indiana	4	2	80	57	0	23
Iowa	0	1	362	23	1	17
Kansas	0	1	420	23	0	22
Kentucky	4	0	16	13	1	10
Louisiana	1	0	25	14	0	13
Maine	0	1	7	7	0	12
Maryland	8	0	8	18	1	41
Massachusetts	5	3	20	31	1	91
Michigan	3	1	48	60	7	36
Minnesota	1	1	105	43	2	28
Mississippi	0	0	6	12	0	7
Missouri	6	2	1,070	34	0	39
Montana	0	1	6	16	0	4
Nebraska	2	1	165	14	0	13
Nevada	4	1	6	45	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	2	19	0	3
New Jersey	6	2	22	40	0	51
New Mexico	4	4	2	13	0	10
New York	17	9	58	109	0	110
North Carolina	5	1	34	29	1	26
North Dakota	1	0	34	11	1	2
Ohio	8	1	67	52	4	49
Oklahoma	1	0	368	17	0	17
Oregon	3	1	58	26	0	11
Pennsylvania	13	3	157	74	0	86
Puerto Rico	1	6	5	11	0	11
Rhode Island	1	0	1	9	0	7
South Carolina	2	0	14	12	0	7
South Dakota	0	0	84	17	2	4
Tennessee	5	1	23	23	0	20
Texas	20	8	237	153	0	84
Utah	3	3	2	8	0	8
Vermont	1	0	4	4	0	2
Virgin Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	10	3	12	33	1	14
Washington	6	6	21	23	0	31
West Virginia	0	0	12	8	0	5
Wisconsin	4	3	35	71	1	30
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	2

*The total count on table 1 is extracted from the listing of those research facilities that are **active** at the end of the fiscal year. The total count on table 2 is derived from the annual reports submitted from those research facilities that used covered animals during the fiscal year whether active or inactive at the end of the fiscal year.

Appendix

Table 2. Animals Used in Research (FY 1995)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	1,709	1,395,463	89,420	29,569	50,206	333,379	248,402	354,076	163,985	126,426
Total Research Federal Agencies	1,486 223	1,280,449 115,014	85,983 3,437	28,094 1,475	44,257 5,949	317,163 16,216	230,873 17,529	336,430 17,646	119,269 44,716	118,380 8,046
Alabama	15	11,793	2,649	654	582	1,057	609	2,443	3,517	282
Alaska	3	318	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	304
Arizona	11	4,758	541	136	112	825	693	1,410	803	238
Arkansas	9	1,872	212	67	13	196	225	937	162	60
California	200	167,555	4,152	4,230	3,508	35,149	22,295	64,589	15,470	18,162
Colorado	27	11,803	1,248	572	102	3,427	1,460	2,822	1,318	854
Connecticut	21	10,493	1,049	102	234	1,794	1,543	3,842	1,201	728
Delaware	7	24,972	1,549	83	74	8,299	11,843	2,862	79	183
District of Columbia	7	2,052	327	305	15	290	130	370	506	109
Florida	35	7,706	533	444	104	1,323	407	2,624	1,819	452
Georgia	22	32,618	2,271	897	2,475	1,095	7,675	10,308	2,722	5,175
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	442	0	2	42	62	140	181	8	7
Idaho	4	700	8	0	0	36	0	125	0	531
Illinois	55	53,680	4,143	1,311	792	13,148	12,710	16,366	3,339	1,871
Indiana	30	25,071	2,611	449	352	8,282	1,175	6,636	5,163	403
Iowa	18	44,631	3,193	1,330	16	5,279	22,658	6,650	5,121	384
Kansas	21	31,805	2,386	1,158	25	8,249	13,134	3,862	2,026	965
Kentucky	11	6,193	517	312	105	691	1,460	1,495	397	1,216
Louisiana	11	16,311	1,244	533	7,785	1,167	373	2,237	1,050	1,922
Maine	20	890	16	32	0	4	28	420	360	30
Maryland	43	29,632	1,181	645	1,447	6,576	3,433	7,491	1,996	6,863
Massachusetts	96	60,280	1,856	241	1,663	17,207	16,195	16,229	4,432	2,457
Michigan	40	44,254	3,763	1,452	688	8,708	2,490	10,246	4,056	12,851
Minnesota	31	37,567	3,826	690	89	8,237	13,983	5,974	4,300	468
Mississippi	8	2,255	664	25	124	0	261	471	588	122
Missouri	40	41,172	4,549	2,622	81	6,823	10,822	8,755	3,785	3,735
Montana	6	2,551	0	4	20	207	0	1,774	36	510
Nebraska	14	47,136	1,232	748	75	2,303	27,525	3,542	10,229	1,482
Nevada	3	2,371	142	0	841	658	113	0	353	264
New Hampshire	4	947	11	30	0	26	173	440	249	18
New Jersey	64	106,910	5,583	579	2,746	48,163	11,259	30,363	2,858	5,359
New Mexico	10	2,073	215	0	428	3	472	62	252	641
New York	126	60,891	6,104	1,475	1,890	15,740	8,890	12,414	3,370	11,008
North Carolina	28	36,692	3,143	803	2,347	7,267	4,600	7,386	4,993	6,153
North Dakota	3	596	20	21	0	39	197	77	242	0
Ohio	60	56,724	5,130	949	787	21,882	2,782	16,595	5,695	2,904
Oklahoma	19	4,752	851	264	81	721	117	1,062	1,102	554
Oregon	12	4,647	199	71	786	1,620	580	771	362	258
Pennsylvania	99	106,892	5,916	1,692	1,648	50,095	6,229	31,775	4,117	5,420
Puerto Rico	13	2,600	103	0	1,892	47	91	431	3	33
Rhode Island	11	2,367	23	126	92	117	178	163	792	876
South Carolina	7	4,139	269	160	406	427	620	653	341	1,263
South Dakota	4	940	23	9	3	171	209	193	207	125
Tennessee	22	10,224	1,181	301	300	744	1,104	4,435	1,873	286
Texas	87	53,526	3,883	1,003	3,471	6,934	6,506	21,938	7,085	2,706
Utah	9	5,615	412	89	10	1,416	479	2,214	245	750
Vermont	5	1,374	45	12	0	260	55	590	2	410
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	16	26,202	1,892	404	1,597	1,058	2,807	6,852	1,767	9,825
Washington	33	26,097	847	254	1,653	10,199	2,634	3,795	736	5,979
West Virginia	5	1,766	74	104	0	920	108	282	110	168
Wisconsin	37	41,415	4,166	692	2,756	8,212	7,397	9,271	8,016	905
Wyoming	2	179	21	8	0	10	6	7	16	111

Appendix

Table 3. Animals Used in Research, No Pain or Distress—No Drugs (FY 1995)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	983	754,712	38,577	12,617	29,654	195,186	111,432	189,312	97,651	80,283
Total Research Federal Agencies	893	693,327	38,279	12,459	26,429	189,259	102,998	185,430	61,692	76,781
	90	61,385	298	158	3,225	5,927	8,434	3,882	35,959	3,502
Alabama	12	6,817	1,108	380	551	1,024	490	606	2,583	75
Alaska	1	144	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	140
Arizona	7	1,972	51	0	80	405	333	393	481	229
Arkansas	7	1,011	146	18	13	0	196	517	61	60
California	119	97,828	1,210	1,775	2,216	25,294	6,653	37,086	9,125	14,469
Colorado	15	5,897	1,049	306	2	1,784	443	1,693	204	416
Connecticut	14	2,001	141	2	13	577	536	507	15	210
Delaware	7	17,041	688	77	8	4,653	9,297	2,207	7	104
District of Columbia	4	434	14	5	0	185	94	84	0	52
Florida	15	3,343	125	97	32	838	315	960	645	331
Georgia	12	11,998	1,141	584	980	387	3,720	622	312	4,252
Hawaii	1	166	0	2	42	0	105	13	0	4
Idaho	3	154	0	0	0	20	0	23	0	111
Illinois	35	32,952	1,753	737	229	9,175	6,704	11,578	1,507	1,269
Indiana	15	16,795	788	255	323	5,022	329	5,288	4,611	179
Iowa	10	15,251	2,013	833	0	2,322	3,355	2,612	3,929	187
Kansas	17	15,273	2,020	563	0	1,353	8,237	1,295	1,257	548
Kentucky	6	1,100	98	46	0	39	46	514	212	145
Louisiana	6	10,409	291	420	6,212	256	289	383	706	1,852
Maine	10	764	9	17	0	4	28	410	266	30
Maryland	31	12,594	66	9	697	2,560	2,299	3,698	1,272	1,993
Massachusetts	60	25,475	461	18	596	10,133	6,118	6,533	711	905
Michigan	21	25,561	1,765	594	449	5,257	726	5,894	1,489	9,387
Minnesota	16	9,556	1,141	389	42	2,528	765	3,068	1,568	55
Mississippi	2	295	15	0	0	0	0	12	258	10
Missouri	29	20,544	2,723	2,050	3	2,629	3,207	5,087	2,423	2,422
Montana	4	1,544	0	4	20	39	0	1,084	0	397
Nebraska	11	31,134	983	306	51	1,792	15,929	1,868	9,532	673
Nevada	2	1,909	138	0	821	544	113	0	29	264
New Hampshire	3	351	0	18	0	26	173	123	3	8
New Jersey	43	64,486	2,639	94	1,606	31,374	7,390	17,541	372	3,470
New Mexico	5	687	98	0	279	1	48	20	2	239
New York	74	29,715	2,783	460	942	9,492	3,590	6,064	321	6,063
North Carolina	21	17,683	969	371	1,306	3,845	3,946	2,678	1,796	2,772
North Dakota	2	309	20	21	0	19	197	52	0	0
Ohio	34	34,372	2,103	459	409	17,915	401	11,079	632	1,374
Oklahoma	10	2,765	233	106	0	413	115	520	842	536
Oregon	4	954	20	10	190	128	385	10	1	210
Pennsylvania	60	71,920	4,490	637	870	30,742	4,618	26,521	1,779	2,263
Puerto Rico	8	1,383	17	0	792	47	91	431	3	2
Rhode Island	5	1,299	2	3	0	0	178	107	277	732
South Carolina	4	1,409	0	0	0	185	262	200	0	762
South Dakota	4	501	12	9	0	15	26	193	121	125
Tennessee	14	3,322	150	34	111	402	805	1,334	288	198
Texas	50	28,048	1,081	472	2,206	5,110	1,831	11,359	4,197	1,792
Utah	6	3,960	125	22	0	1,308	479	1,313	14	699
Vermont	2	812	0	5	0	260	55	80	2	410
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	14,999	938	9	762	442	137	3,591	1,009	8,111
Washington	14	11,355	289	105	1,252	817	1,352	1,592	387	5,561
West Virginia	2	553	0	0	0	350	90	107	0	6
Wisconsin	21	32,357	2,373	133	2,324	7,538	6,496	6,478	6,435	580
Wyoming	2	125	0	0	0	10	6	2	8	99

Appendix

Table 4. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—With Drugs (FY 1995)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	959	517,377	49,290	16,332	19,712	81,534	85,783	158,048	63,139	43,539
Total Research Federal Agencies	839	470,143	46,399	15,015	17,336	74,696	78,470	144,467	54,418	39,342
	1320	47,234	2,891	1,317	2,376	6,838	7,313	13,581	8,721	4,197
Alabama	9	4,866	1,483	274	31	33	119	1,785	934	207
Alaska	3	174	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Arizona	6	2,785	490	136	32	419	360	1,017	322	9
Arkansas	6	861	66	49	0	196	29	420	101	0
California	100	64,477	2,839	2,455	1,287	6,629	14,743	26,488	6,343	3,693
Colorado	17	4,079	199	266	83	539	618	1,097	1,097	180
Connecticut	14	7,662	897	100	144	1,217	1,007	2,600	1,179	518
Delaware	5	3,487	852	6	66	1,321	579	512	72	79
District of Columbia	5	1,618	313	300	15	105	36	286	506	57
Florida	13	4,185	408	347	52	385	92	1,606	1,174	121
Georgia	15	18,491	1,026	268	1,495	708	2,015	9,667	2,397	915
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	276	0	0	0	62	35	168	8	3
Idaho	2	517	8	0	0	16	0	73	0	420
Illinois	30	18,357	2,359	563	563	2,740	5,398	4,711	1,463	560
Indiana	16	6,391	1,798	194	26	1,571	846	1,321	552	83
Iowa	10	9,683	832	248	16	2,893	267	4,038	1,192	197
Kansas	11	5,108	366	595	25	834	642	2,103	126	417
Kentucky	6	5,093	419	266	105	652	1,414	981	185	1,071
Louisiana	5	5,902	953	113	1,573	911	84	1,854	344	70
Maine	4	126	7	15	0	0	0	10	94	0
Maryland	26	16,727	1,115	636	747	3,716	1,134	3,785	724	4,870
Massachusetts	66	34,162	1,395	223	1,041	6,623	10,025	9,694	3,609	1,552
Michigan	23	15,100	1,956	804	208	2,363	1,129	4,190	1,307	3,143
Minnesota	21	24,485	2,593	111	47	5,699	10,188	2,702	2,732	413
Mississippi	5	1,947	649	25	111	0	261	459	330	112
Missouri	27	13,488	1,773	572	78	2,509	2,266	3,665	1,362	1,263
Montana	3	839	0	0	0	0	0	690	36	113
Nebraska	12	5,523	233	442	24	505	1,144	1,674	692	809
Nevada	3	462	4	0	20	114	0	0	324	0
New Hampshire	3	423	11	12	0	0	0	144	246	10
New Jersey	39	37,216	2,932	485	1,093	13,098	3,869	11,372	2,478	1,889
New Mexico	7	1,370	105	0	145	2	424	42	250	402
New York	72	29,286	3,194	1,015	928	5,929	5,036	6,329	3,049	3,806
North Carolina	17	16,623	2,115	426	1,041	2,041	594	4,148	2,877	3,381
North Dakota	1	287	0	0	0	20	0	25	242	0
Ohio	37	19,787	2,935	490	272	2,339	2,181	5,269	5,063	1,238
Oklahoma	9	1,953	618	158	81	308	2	542	226	18
Oregon	8	3,693	179	61	596	1,492	195	761	361	48
Pennsylvania	49	17,277	1,315	990	773	2,110	1,596	4,998	2,338	3,157
Puerto Rico	2	1,217	86	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	31
Rhode Island	3	1,068	21	123	92	117	0	56	515	144
South Carolina	6	2,730	269	160	406	242	358	453	341	501
South Dakota	2	246	11	0	3	156	0	0	76	0
Tennessee	12	6,902	1,031	267	189	342	299	3,101	1,585	88
Texas	47	24,569	2,802	531	1,197	1,674	4,614	10,149	2,688	914
Utah	6	1,655	287	67	10	108	0	901	231	51
Vermont	2	562	45	7	0	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	9	11,158	954	395	790	616	2,670	3,261	758	1,714
Washington	23	5,468	558	149	399	110	1,282	2,203	349	418
West Virginia	5	1,213	74	104	0	570	18	175	110	162
Wisconsin	13	8,516	1,793	559	432	662	901	2,427	1,422	320
Wyoming	2	53	21	8	0	0	0	5	8	11

Appendix

Table 5. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—No Drugs (FY 1995)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	184	123,374	1,553	620	840	56,659	51,187	6,716	3,195	2,604
Total Research Federal Agencies	166	116,979	1,305	620	492	53,208	49,405	6,533	3,159	2,257
	18	6,395	248	0	348	3,451	1,782	183	36	347
Alabama	2	110	58	0	0	0	0	52	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	15	5,250	103	0	5	3,226	899	1,015	2	0
Colorado	3	1,827	0	0	17	1,104	399	32	17	258
Connecticut	2	830	11	0	77	0	0	735	7	0
Delaware	4	4,444	9	0	0	2,325	1,967	143	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	3	178	0	0	20	100	0	58	0	0
Georgia	2	2,129	104	45	0	0	1,940	19	13	8
Idaho	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Illinois	7	2,371	31	11	0	1,233	608	77	369	42
Indiana	3	1,885	25	0	3	1,689	0	27	0	141
Iowa	4	19,697	348	249	0	64	19,036	0	0	0
Kansas	3	11,424	0	0	0	6,062	4,255	464	643	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	3	311	0	0	3	300	0	8	0	0
Massachusetts	9	643	0	0	26	451	52	2	112	0
Michigan	7	3,593	42	54	31	1,088	635	162	1,260	321
Minnesota	5	3,526	92	190	0	10	3,030	204	0	0
Mississippi	1	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	5	7,140	53	0	0	1,685	5,349	3	0	50
Montana	1	168	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	10,479	16	0	0	6	10,452	0	5	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	173	0	0	0	0	0	173	0	0
New Jersey	15	5,208	12	0	47	3,691	0	1,450	8	0
New Mexico	1	16	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
New York	16	1,890	127	0	20	319	264	21	0	1,139
North Carolina	9	2,386	59	6	0	1,381	60	560	320	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8	2,565	92	0	106	1,628	200	247	0	292
Oklahoma	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	13	17,695	111	65	5	17,243	15	256	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	193	0	0	0	0	183	0	10	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	9	909	0	0	68	150	61	430	200	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	9,274	0	0	2	9,272	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	542	0	0	0	12	0	366	159	5
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Appendix

Table 6. Number of Animals Used by Research From the First Reporting Year (1973) to the Present

FY	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other covered animals ¹	Totals
1973	195,157	66,195	42,298	408,970	454,986	447,570		38,169	⁴ 1,653,345
1974	199,204	74,259	51,253	430,439	430,766	425,585		81,021	1,692,527
1975	154,489	51,439	36,202	436,446	456,031	448,530		42,523	⁴ 1,625,660
1976	210,330	70,468	50,115	486,310	503,590	527,551		73,736	⁴ 1,922,100
1977	176,430	62,311	53,116	348,741	393,533	439,003		46,535	⁴ 1,519,669
1978	197,010	65,929	57,009	419,341	414,394	475,162		58,356	1,687,201
1979	211,104	69,103	59,359	457,134	419,504	539,594		76,247	1,832,045
1980	188,783	68,482	56,024	422,390	405,826	471,297		49,102	1,661,904
1981	188,649	58,090	57,515	432,632	397,522	473,922		50,111	⁴ 1,658,441
1982	161,396	49,923	46,388	459,246	337,790	453,506		69,043	⁴ 1,577,292
1983	174,542	53,344	54,926	485,048	337,023	466,810		108,549	1,680,242
1984	201,936	56,910	55,338	561,184	437,123	529,101		232,541	2,074,133
1985	194,905	59,211	57,271	598,903	414,460	544,621		284,416	2,153,787
1986	176,141	54,125	48,540	462,699	370,655	521,773		144,470	1,778,403
1987	180,169	50,145	61,392	538,998	416,002	554,385		168,032	1,969,123
1988	140,471	42,271	51,641	431,457	331,945	459,254		178,249	1,635,288
1989	156,443	50,812	51,688	481,712	389,042	471,037		153,722	1,754,456
1990	109,992	33,700	47,177	352,627	311,068	399,264	² 66,702	² 257,569	1,578,099
1991	107,908	34,613	42,620	378,582	304,207	396,046	214,759	363,685	1,842,420
1992	124,161	38,592	55,105	375,063	369,585	431,432	210,936	529,308	2,134,182
1993	106,191	33,991	49,561	392,138	318,268	426,501	³ 165,416	³ 212,309	³ 1,704,505
1994	101,090	32,610	55,113	360,184	298,934	393,751	180,667	202,300	1,624,649
1995	89,420	29,569	50,206	333,379	248,402	354,076	163,985	126,426	1,395,463

¹This category includes other covered species not specifically stated in the regulations, such as bears, armadillos, squirrels, wild rodents, etc. It *does not* include noncovered species, such as rats and mice bred for laboratory use, frogs, lizards, birds, etc.

²Traditional farm animals used for research purposes have been reported only since 1990. Also, beginning in 1990, the category of "Wild Animal" was renamed to "Other Animal."

³ These numbers have been corrected from what was reported in the annual report of enforcement for FY 1993. The reported numbers were: Farm Animals (365,233); Other Animals (677,556); and Total (2,369,439). The error was due to the inadvertent counting of noncovered species in these categories.

⁴ These numbers reflect minor corrections from what was reported in the original annual reports of enforcement for the specified fiscal years.

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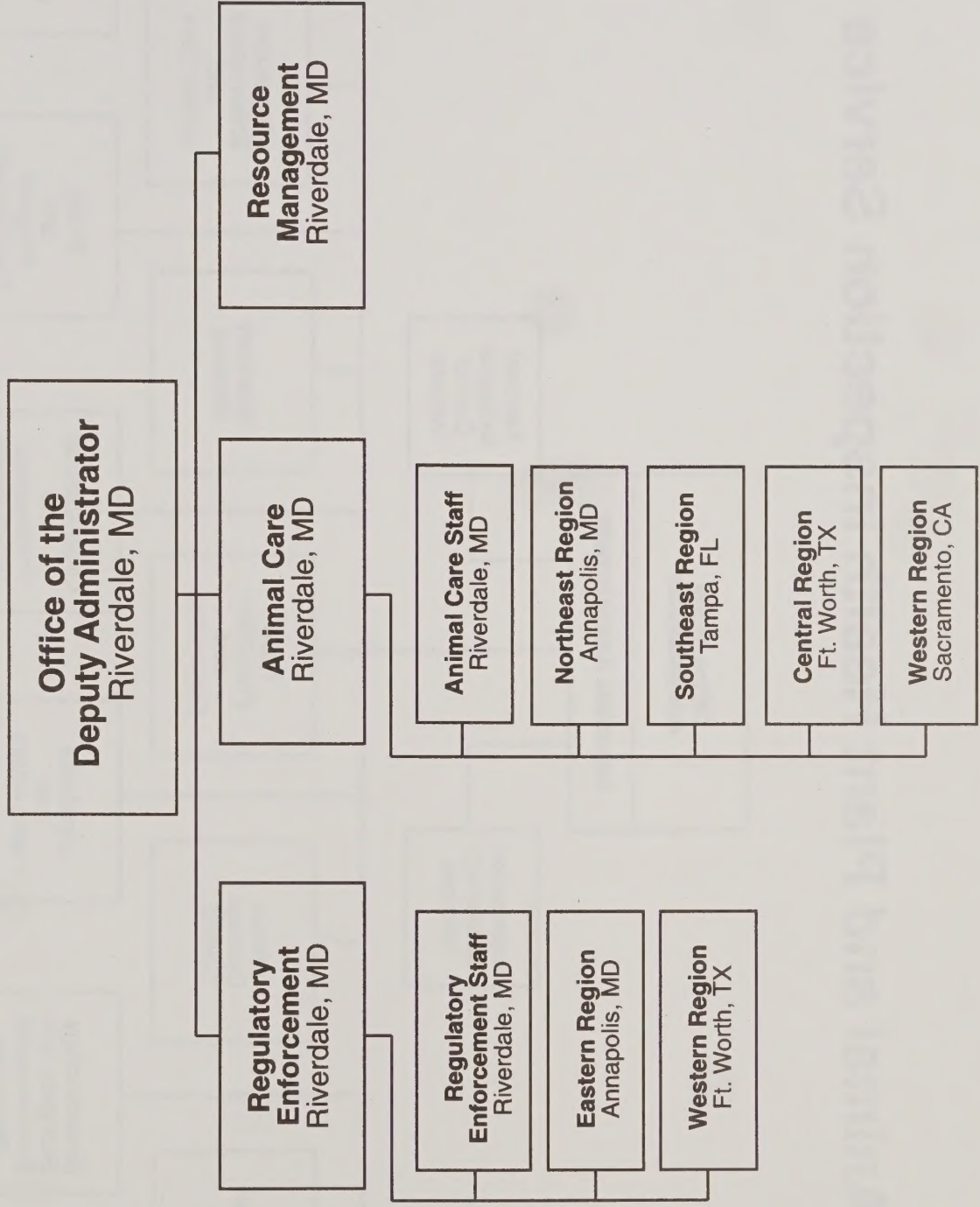
This menu-driven phone system has some animal care
requirements on the subjects of transportation,
recordkeeping, and identification.

REAC on the Internet

REAC maintains a home page on the World Wide Web. It
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To correspond with REAC via Internet E-Mail, address
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Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

